

RECORDATION OF SUBSTANCE OF INTERVIEW

The applicants thank Examiner Thomas Gyorfi for the interview conducted on 15 November 2010. The applicants submit that the points made in the remarks portion of applicants' amendment, as well as prior amendments, are the substantive points that were made during the interview. No other substantive information was discussed.

REMARKS

This paper is responsive to the *Final Rejection* that issued on October 28, 2010. In that *Rejection* all pending claims were rejected.

In response, the applicants provide arguments that distinguish the present invention from the cited references. The arguments are found in the draft appeal brief which is provided in this paper's appendix.

In addition, the applicants submit Exhibits 1-9 in support of the patentability of the present invention. Exhibits 1-3 are submitted to counter evidence (the Page reference and Google help page) that was introduced by the Examiner for the first time in the *Final Rejection* dated 10/28/2010. Specifically, Exhibits 1-3 are used to disprove statements that were made by the examiner in reliance on the Page reference and Google help page.

Exhibits 4-9 are provided to counter evidence introduced by the Examiner for the first time in the Interview Summary dated 11/22/2010. Specifically, Exhibits 4-9 are used to disprove statements by the Examiner that were made in reliance on the evidence introduced in the Interview Summary.

In view of the circumstances surrounding exhibits 1-9, the applicants respectfully request consideration of Exhibits 1-9 and the arguments presented in the draft appeal brief that is provided in the Appendix section of this paper.

The applicants respectfully request a reversal of the rejection of claims 1-27

Request for Reconsideration Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. 1.111

Having responded to each and every ground for objection and rejection in the last Office action, applicants respectfully request reconsideration of the instant application pursuant to 37 CFR 1.111 and request that the Examiner allow all of the pending claims and pass the application to issue.

If there are remaining issues, the applicants respectfully request that Examiner telephone the applicants' attorney so that those issues can be resolved as quickly as possible.

Respectfully,
Amit Bagga et al.

By **/Kiril Dimov/**
Kiril Dimov
Attorney for Applicants
Reg. No. 60490
732-578-0103 x215

DeMont & Breyer, L.L.C.
Suite 250
100 Commons Way
Holmdel, NJ 07733
United States of America

APPENDIX

The following draft appeal brief is appended to this Amendment After Final Rejection. The applicants respectfully request that the Examiner considers the evidence and arguments advanced in the draft appeal brief.

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SUMMARY OF THE CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

Many computer systems require a password. In these systems, the users have to register and select a password. Selecting a password is simple. Nevertheless, a problem exists when users select passwords that are easily guessed by potential attackers. The present invention addresses that problem.

The present invention provides a method for verifying the security of passwords. According to the present invention, a proposed password is received from a user. A keyword is derived from the password and an Internet search is performed for the keyword. The Internet search results in a set of web pages being returned by an Internet search engine that are said to match the keyword.

Once the set of web pages is obtained, the present invention examines them. Specifically, the present invention determines how many of the web pages contain the proposed password and another string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords. If the number of such web pages exceeds a predefined threshold, say 3, the present invention rejects the proposed password as insecure.

For example, consider a rule for the selection of a password which postulates that there can be no close relationship between the owner of a telephone number that is used as a password and the user. According to this rule, the user cannot use the telephone number of the user's sister, the telephone number of the user's mother, and so forth. **(See the specification at page 14 line 28 through page 15, line 12.)**

Further consider, that a user selects the telephone number 212-998-3365 as a proposed password. Responsive to receiving the telephone number, the present invention composes a search query based on the telephone number such as "212.998.3365," "212-998-3365," and "212 998 3365," for example. The search query is then submitted to an Internet search engine such as Google. **(See the specification at page 18, lines 20-30.)**

The Internet search engine returns a set of web pages that match the search query. After the web pages are retrieved, the present invention examines each of them to determine whether it contains both (1) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of a password and (2) the proposed password. In this case, the string that is based on the rule for the selection of a password is the name of the user's mother — Mary Jones, for example.

If more than a threshold number of pages contain both (1) name of the user's mother and (2) the proposed password, the proposed password is rejected. For example, if there are four pages that contain both the mother's name and the password, the password is rejected. When the proposed password is rejected, the user can be asked to try a new password.

When the threshold number of pages is not met, the present invention can apply a second string that is based on the rule for selection of passwords — the name of the user's sister, for example — in order to ensure that the proposed password is secure. In other words, the present invention has the ability to match the search results from a single Internet search against multiple strings that are based on rule(s) for the selection of passwords.

The present invention comprises three (3) independent claims. Each shall be presented, summarized, and mapped to the specification and the drawings if any.

Claim 1 recites:

1. A method comprising:
receiving a proposed password from a user; **(Fig. 4; page 8, line28 – page 9, line 9.)**
performing, by a search engine tool, **(Page 9, lines 20-23)** an Internet search based on a keyword that is derived from the proposed password **(Page 18, lines 21-30; page 16, lines 1-3);** and
rejecting the proposed password when more than one Web page retrieved by the search engine tool contains both **(Page 9, lines 24-30):**
(i) the proposed password and **(Page 16, lines 1-3; page 9, lines 20-30)**
(ii) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords. **(Page 16, lines 1-3; page 9, lines 20-30)**

Claim 21 recites:

21. An apparatus comprising:
a memory; and **(Figure 2, item 220)**
at least one processor, coupled to the memory **(Figure 2, item 210)**,
operative to:
receive a proposed password from a user **(Fig. 4; page 8, line 28 –
page 9, line 9.)**;
perform, by a search engine tool, an Internet search **(Page 9, lines
20-23)** based on one or more keywords derived from the proposed
password; **(Page 18, lines 21-30; page 16, lines 1-3)** and
reject the proposed password based on the number of web pages
retrieved by the search engine tool that contain both **(Page 9, lines 24-30)**:
(i) the proposed password and **(Page 16, lines 1-3; page 9, lines
20-30)**
(ii) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of
passwords **(Page 16, lines 1-3; page 9, lines 20-30)**;
wherein the proposed password is rejected when the number of web
pages retrieved by the search engine tool, that contain both the proposed
password and the string, exceeds a threshold **(Page 9, lines 20-30)**; and
wherein the threshold is greater than one **(Page 9, lines 20-30)**.

Claim 27 recites:

27. (Previously Presented) An article of manufacture for evaluating a
password proposed by a user, comprising a machine readable medium
containing one or more programs which when executed implement the steps
of **(Page 21, lines 13-30)**:
receive the proposed password from the user **Fig. 4; page 8, line 28
– page 9, line 9.)**; and
performing an Internet search using a query containing one or more
keywords derived from the proposed password, by using a search engine
tool; and **(Page 9, lines 20-23; page 18, lines 21-30; page 16, lines 1-
3)**
rejecting the proposed password based on the number of web pages
retrieved by the search engine tool **(Page 9, lines 24-30)** that contain both
a the proposed password and another string that is determined based on a
rule for the selection of passwords, wherein the proposed password is
rejected when the number of web pages retrieved by the search engine tool,
that contain both the proposed password and the other string, exceeds a
threshold, and wherein the threshold is greater than one **(Page 16, lines 1-
3; page 9, lines 20-30)**;;.

GROUND OF OBJECTION AND REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Ground 1: 35 U.S.C. 103 Rejection of Claims 1-27

Claims 1-16 and 19-27 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over "P-Synch Installation and Configuration Guide" (hereinafter "P-Synch") in view of U.S. Publication 2005/0102534 to Wong and further in view of U.S. Patent 7,043,521 to Eitel.

Ground 2: 37 C.F.R. Objection to Claims 17 and 19

Claims 17 and 19 were provisionally objected to under 37 C.F.R. 1.75 as being substantial duplicates of claim 1.

ARGUMENTS

Ground 1: Rejection of Claims 1, 3, 4, 16, 18 and 19

Claims 1-16 and 19-27 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over P-Synch in view of Wong and further in view of Eitel. The applicants respectfully traverse.

A. Rejection of Claim 1

Claim 1 recites:

1. A method comprising:
receiving a proposed password from a user;
performing, by a search engine tool, an Internet search based on a keyword that is derived from the proposed password; and
rejecting the proposed password when more than one Web page retrieved by the search engine tool contains both:
(i) the proposed password and
(ii) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords.
(emphasis supplied)

The rejection of claim 1 is deficient because the prior art, alone or in combination, fails to disclose or suggest:

- (1) performing an Internet search based on a keyword that is derived from a proposed password, and
- (2) rejecting the proposed password when more than one Web page retrieved by the search engine tool contains both (a) the proposed password and (b) a string based on a rule for the selection passwords.

In addition the applicants submit that there is no proper motivation to combine the references.

The following discussion addresses the deficiencies of the rejection of claim 1 in detail.

In rejecting the claims, the Examiner wrote:

the Examiner has included a copy of the Help page for Google *circa* 1999 which confirms that it was common knowledge that as a default behavior the well known Google search engine returns only those pages which match all the keywords presented in the query (page 1, "Automatic AND"; see also the last bullet point on page 1). In other words, when one presents a search engine with a query, the default expectation one would have is that every result returned comprises at least one instance of each keyword from said query. Contrary to Applicant's previous arguments to the contrary, there is no need to re-examine the results returned by the search engine to weed out results that lack one or more of the keywords.

(See the pending *Final Rejection*, Response to Arguments Section, p. 3)

The above statement is false. Regardless of what the default expectation would be, search engines as they are today, do not always return web pages that contain all keywords of a search query. This poses a problem with respect to using the search engines for password validation.

As evidenced by Exhibit 1, the applicants performed a Google search for the query "w@icr#t1 David." "W@icr#t1" is a strong password for it (1) is not a regular dictionary word, (2) contains a number, and (3) contains two non-alphanumeric characters. "David" is a name with which one may want to correlate the password.

The Google search produced 26,300 results. Exhibit 1 shows a screenshot of the Web browser after the search has been performed. At least two (2) of the web pages returned did not contain the proposed password "w@icr#t1."

The first document listed in the search results is a PDF document that seemingly is a part of a Table of Contents. That document is provided as Exhibit 2. As evidenced, the document does not contain the password "w@icr#t1".

The second document listed in the search results is an article about WICR-88.7 Independent Student Indianapolis Radio Station. The document is provided as Exhibit 3. As evidenced, the document does not contain the password "w@icr#t1."

If, as the Examiner suggests, the present invention were to reject passwords based solely on a count of produced search results, the present invention would reject many proposed passwords that are potentially secure. The present invention recognizes this problem and resolves it by examining the search results to determine whether they really can serve as a proper basis for the rejection of a proposed password.

The Examiner's statement shows that one skilled in the art would be inclined to assume that the search results, if any, would always contain the proposed password and the other string (that is based on a rule for the selection of a password). The Examiner's statement is evidently false for unusual words such as "w@icr#t1." Such unusual words, because of their obscurity, are most suitable for being used as passwords.

The quoted statement of the Examiner serves as evidence that one of ordinary skill in the art does not recognize the tendency of search engines to return over-inclusive results as a problem with respect to password security auditing. Furthermore, there is no other evidence showing that this tendency was recognized by anybody as being problematic. Without such other evidence, the Examiner cannot properly reject claim 1 as obvious. (See *In re Omeprazole Patent Litigation*, 536 F.3d 1361 (Fed. Cir. 2008))

The Examiner's Objection to Exhibits 1-3

Exhibits 1-3 were entered in the record by the examiner on 11/22/2010. In an interview summary, the Examiner argued that if quotation marks were used, Google would be compelled to consider the whole proposed password. This statement does not hold true universally.

To disprove the statement, the applicants used quotation marks when searching for proposed password "w@icr#t1" and the name "David." As a result of the search, Google returned pages that did not contain the proposed password as spelled. Therefore, the drawback of search engines, with respect to proposed password verification, cannot be overcome by the simple use of quotation marks.

Exhibit 5 shows that Google search was performed for proposed password "w@icr#t1" and the name "David." The search returned 635 results. The first and second search results are provided as exhibits 5 and 6, respectively. The first two search results do not contain the string "w@icr#t1."

In addition the applicants note that password which use mixed case letters are considered stronger. According to P-Synch, a password is stronger if has mixed case letters. (See P-Synch at page 5.) Google, ignores, mixed case letters. Therefore, Google cannot be dependably used, without the present invention, to verify the strength of proposed passwords that feature mixed case letters.

The applicants performed a search for the proposed password "pAsSwOrD" and the name

"David." (See Exhibit 7.) As suggested by the examiner, the applicants used quotation marks. Not surprisingly, the search returned results that contained the string "password" but lacked the specific case pattern. The first and second search results are provided as exhibits 8 and 9, respectively. None of the search results contain the proposed password "pAsSwOrD" exactly as spelled and having the same pattern of upper-case and lower-case letters.

In summary, the applicants submit that search engines by themselves are not suitable for verifying proposed password strength because they are insensitive to passwords' exact spelling. Search engines, as Exhibits 1-9 demonstrate, do not always return search results that contain proposed passwords exactly as spelled. Thus, the present invention, contrary to what the Examiner suggests, does not merely repeat what search engines do. Rather, it provides a novel and non-obvious approach towards evaluating a proposed password's strength by using Internet search engines.

There is No Motivation for Combining the References

In discussing the reasoning for combining the references, the Examiner wrote:

KSR v. Teleflex, 550 USPQ2d at 1397; emphasis Examiner's. Although Eitel only describes specific examples of searching for airline tickets, hotels (column 3) and real estate listings (column 5), Eitel is not limited to these fields of endeavor but instead can apply to any and all types of searches (col. 9, lines 30-40); and since not only would a common search engine like Google present the number of results returned along with links to said results (see Google Help, page 1, "Do more than query") but also that Eitel teaches where it may be advantageous to disregard searches that produce too few results, so too would it have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to disregard password searches of the type conducted by P-Synch (as modified by a Wong plug in), if such searches were to produce an insufficient number of desired results.

(See the pending *Final Rejection*, Response to Arguments Section, p. 5)

As best understood, the Examiner states that the present invention is obvious because it repeats what search engines do anyway. This, however, is false. The present invention, as explained by the above discussion, and proven by Exhibits 1-3, does not repeat what search engines are guaranteed to do.

Because the Examiner's rationale for combining the references is based on a wrong factual premise, the applicants submit that Examiner has failed to meet the burden of providing a

proper teaching, suggestion, or motivation for combining the references. Therefore, the applicants respectfully request a reversal of the finding of obviousness.

Also, the applicants wish to address the alternative argument for combining the references that is laid out on page 8 of the *Final Rejection*:

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to set a minimum threshold for search hits for determining if the Wong plug-in has found one's password as the technique is clearly within the capabilities of one of the ordinary skill in the art and would have had a good reason to pursue the known options within one's grasp. If setting a minimum threshold for search hits would lead to anticipated success, it would be the product of not innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense.

(See the pending *Final Rejection*, Claim Rejections Section, p. 8)

In the alternative argument, the Examiner contends that using the count of web pages as a criterion for rejecting passwords is a matter of common sense and, as such, it is obvious to try. There are several problems with this line of reasoning.

In order for the obvious-to-try rationale to be properly applied, the possible options to determine whether a proposed password is secure must be finite and known. (See *Rolls-Royce v. United Technologies*, 603 F.3d 1325 (Fed. Cir. 2010)) Finite means small or easily traversed in the context of the question. (See *Ortho-McNeil v. Mylan Labs*, 520 F.3d 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2008)). In the present case, the Examiner has failed to establish that there are a finite number of known options for determining whether a proposed password is secure. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to provide a reasoning that would properly support a finding of obviousness.

Moreover, the above-cited statement misrepresents the teachings of Wong. The statement implies that Wong rejects a password as a consequence of a web page containing both a password and another string. This is half truth at best and completely misleading.

Contrary to what the Examiner implies, Wong does not disclose or suggest the existence of a causal relationship between (1) the presence of a password along with another keyword on a web page and (2) the rejection of that password.

Wong discloses a password cracker. A password cracker is a tool for guessing existing passwords. The password cracker does *not* know the passwords ahead of time. Rather, the password cracker performs Internet searches that produce search results. The password cracker takes words that are found in the search results, encrypts them, and compares the

encrypted versions of those words to an encrypted version of the password. If they match, the password cracker is said to have cracked the password.

The password cracker functions as part of a security auditing process. The security auditing process "computes the percentage of user accounts whose passwords were successfully cracked." (See Wong at [0112].) Wong, in other words, computes system-wide security metrics. Wong does not reject individual proposed passwords.

Importantly, Wong does not reject a password when it has found a web page that contains both the password and another string. Rather, Wong finds out that a password is cracked, at a later time, when it has matched an encrypted version of the password to an encrypted candidate word.

The alternative argument for combining the references is deficient for two reasons. First, it fails to provide a reasoned explanation that avoids conclusory generalizations. And second, it rests on an incorrect premise, namely that Wong rejects passwords because those passwords are contained on the same web page as another string. For these reasons, the applicant's submit that the obviousness rejection of claim 1 is unsustainable.

The Second Limitation of Claim 1 is Not Taught Or Suggested by the Cited References

The second limitation of claim 1 is:

performing, by a search engine tool, an Internet search based on a keyword that is derived from the proposed password.

The cited references fail to disclose using keywords derived from a proposed password.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner wrote:

This leads to the Examiner's second point: although the Applicant stresses that "the string recited by claim 1 need not be submitted to the search engine as part of the search query" (amendment, page 8, last line), neither does the claim nor the applicant require that the search query is exclusively limited to the "keyword serviced from the proposed password"; to the contrary, search queries with a plurality of keywords are a requirement in at least some dependent claims (e.g. claim 2).
(See the pending Final Rejection, Response to Arguments Section, p. 3)

The applicants have four comments in response:

First, the Examiner cannot use limitations found in the dependent claims to change the scope of claim 1.

Second, the example found on page 18, lines 24-29, of the specification describes an embodiment where the search query of a telephone number password comprises the password only. The inventors, therefore, at the time of invention, envisioned embodiments of where the search query comprises only a keyword that is derived from the proposed password.

Third, the method defined by claim 1 does not require that the string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords to be part of the search query. This enables the present invention to perform a single Internet search and apply different rules for the selection of passwords afterwards. By contrast, the prior art does not disclose such an arrangement. If one were to use the cited references, as combined by the Examiner, and wants to apply multiple rules for the selection of a password, that person has to perform multiple Internet searches.

Fourth, none of the cited references disclose performing an Internet search for a string that is derived from a proposed password. The Examiner ignored this deficiency. Rather, the Examiner focused on alleging that the search query must also comprise another string. Regardless of whether the other string is part of the search query, the Examiner cannot read the limitation keyword derived from the proposed password out of claim 1.

The prior art fails to teach this limitation. P-Synch makes no mention of Internet searches. Similarly, Eitel has nothing to do with password security verification — let alone with deriving keywords from a proposed password.

Wong, also does not disclose or suggest the performance of an Internet search based on a keyword that is derived from a proposed password. The password cracker of Wong cannot possibly perform an Internet search based on a keyword that is derived from a password because, at the time when the Internet searches are performed, the password cracker of Wong does *not* know the password.

For these reasons, the applicants submit that the cited references fail to disclose or suggest the limitation *"performing, by a search engine tool, an Internet search based on a keyword that is derived from the proposed password."*

The Last Limitation of Claim 1 is not Taught or Suggested by the Cited References

The last limitation of claim 1 is:

rejecting the proposed password when more than one Web page retrieved by the search engine tool contains both :

- (i) the proposed password and*
- (ii) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords*

The prior art does not disclose or suggest an arrangement where a password is rejected when the number of web pages returned by an Internet search that contain a string, that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords, exceeds one.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner wrote:

Eitel was cited by the Examiner as an example of the general ability to search for arbitrary information on the Internet, including the ability to declare a search as unsuccessful if too few records are returned by a particular query.

(See the pending *Final Rejection*, Response to Arguments Section, at p. 4)

Regarding Eitel, the Examiner further wrote:

Nevertheless, Eitel discloses a related technique to be employed during a search for arbitrary information on the Internet wherein the search will fail if, for example, the search comprised too few hits to satisfy a pre-established threshold (col. 6, line 46 – col. 7, line 3).

(See the pending *Final Rejection*, Claim Rejections Section, at p. 7)

According to the Examiner, the disclosure of Eitel shows that it is known in the art how to perform an Internet search and count the search results. This, however, is irrelevant with respect to claim 1.

The invention of claim 1 does not declare an Internet search to be successful or unsuccessful. Rather, claim 1 evaluates the strength based on a count of web pages that contain both the proposed password and another string.

There is no articulated reasoning provided by the Examiner that explains how the disclosure of declaring a search for real estate listings unsuccessful suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art to reject a proposed password.

Moreover, claim 1 recites that the content of the search results is inspected to determine if a proposed password should be rejected. Eitel, in contrast, does not disclose examining the

content of the records retrieved by the search engine. Rather, Eitel relies solely on the number of search records returned by a search engine in order to label a search as unsuccessful.

Wong fails to cure the deficiencies of Eitel. The Examiner described the teachings of Wong as follows:

However, Wong actually provides the more pertinent example, as the Wong invention – or at least, that aspect of the Wong invention specifically cited by the Examiner – is specifically intended to search for a user's password by examining search results related to other strings but not limited to said user's personal information to see if said user's password can be found within said search results. It should be noted that in the unmodified default operation of the Wong invention, **Wong does not actually know in advance what the password is that it is looking for**; the passwords that it is trying to guess are stored only in encrypted fashion (Wong paragraph 104), in accordance with techniques that are well known amongst those of ordinary skill in the art. So when the search engine returns its search results to the Wong invention, the Wong invention must exam in each of the results returned to identify any other strings within said results that might be the user's password.

(See the *Non-Final Rejection* dated July 22, 2010 at p. 3, l. 13 – p. 4., l. 3)

Claim 1 recites that the search query is based on "keywords derived from the proposed password." As discussed above, since the invention of Wong does not know the password in advance, it cannot derive keywords from it.

Moreover, Wong does not disclose rejecting a proposed password because web pages retrieved by the Internet search contain both the proposed password and a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords.

Rather, Wong picks a string that is likely to be a password, encrypts the string, and compares it to the encrypted password. Claim 1 does not require the performance of any of these steps in order to reject the password.

Wong also teaches away from claim 1. Claim 1 determines whether a password can be correlated with other information that is available on the Internet. Wong, on the other hand, tests a password by attempting to crack it.

Put differently, Wong considers the password to be an unknown variable and tries to guess it. Claim 1, in contrast, treats the password as a known variable. Claim 1 actively uses the password to derive keywords for an Internet search.

In discussing Wong, the Examiner further wrote:

Although Wong discloses wherein his search-engine-employing password searcher may be recursively iterated to continue churning up multiple hits that could inadvertently reveal a user's password (paragraph 0110), it is unclear if this step is taken only when the previous queries failed to find the password or whether the system is trying to confirm that it has found one's password by finding multiple pages containing it.

(See the pending *Final Rejection*, Claim Rejections Section, p. 8)

The recursive reiteration discussed in Wong has nothing to do with the method of claim 1. There is no recursion in claim 1. Claim 1 performs one Internet search based on keyword(s) derived from a password and determines whether more than one of the retrieved web pages contain (1) the proposed password and (2) a string that is based on rule for the selection of passwords. The performance of multiple searches is not analogous to performing one search and analyzing the results from it.

The Examiner wrote that it is "unclear . . . whether the system is trying to confirm that it has found one's password by finding multiple pages." To the extent that this statement implies that there exists some slight hint in Wong that it "tries to confirm that it has found one's password," the applicants respectfully disagree. Wong contains no such hint.

Paragraph [0110], in pertinent part, recites that "[t]he process can be reiterated as many times as may be necessary or desirable by taking the novel phrases found first and then generated new web-based queries from those phrases to extend the search for related pass phrases to the next level." As best understood, paragraph [0110] discloses a more sophisticated method for performing Internet searches. The paragraph is silent on the timing of the Internet searches relative to the password cracker finding that a string matches the password — let alone confirming that the right password has been found.

Notwithstanding, as already noted, the disclosure of the "recursive reiteration" of Internet searches is irrelevant with respect to claim 1. Claim 1 recites that a single search is performed. There is no recitation of performing recursive Internet searches in claim 1.

Regarding the P-Synch reference, the applicants agree that it describes rule(s) for determining whether a password is sufficiently strong. None of the rules described in P-Synch, however, depends on the number of web pages that are returned by a web page that contain both "a keyword based on the password" and "another string." Therefore, P-Synch fails to cure the deficiencies of Eitel and Wong.

For these reasons, the applicants submit that the cited references fail to teach the limitation *"rejecting the proposed password when more than one Web page retrieved by the search engine tool contains both: (i) the proposed password and (ii) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords."*

Summary of the Argument Against the Rejection of Claim 1

None of the cited references, alone or in combination disclose or suggest the limitations:

- (1) *"performing an Internet search for a keyword that is derived from a password,"* and
- (2) *"rejecting the proposed password when more than one Web page retrieved by the search engine tool contains both : (i) the proposed password and (ii) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords."*

The Examiner has also failed to provide reasons for combining the references. The Examiner uses an obvious-to-try rationale in support for the finding of obviousness. The Examiner, however, failed to clearly explain why limitations that are not disclosed by the prior art would be obvious to one of ordinary skill.

Furthermore, the Examiner failed to establish that there is finite and limited number of options for determining whether a proposed password is secure enough. Unless there is finite and limited number of options, the Examiner cannot properly use an obvious-to-try rationale for a finding of obviousness.

B. Rejection of Claims 2-16

Because claims 2-16 depend on claim 1, they are likewise allowable. The recitation of additional limitations in them provides further grounds for their patentability.

C. Rejection of Claim 17

Claim 17 recites:

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the proposed password is rejected based on a count of Web pages from the plurality that contain both the proposed password and the string.

Claim 17 recites a causal relationship between **(1)** the proposed password and the string being on the same page and **(2)** a finding of obviousness. Such causal relationship is not

disclosed by Wong and the other references.

Wong does *not* reject a password because it is found on a webpage with another string. Rather, Wong considers a password cracked because the encrypted version of a string (that is considered likely to be the password) matches an encrypted version of the password.

For these reasons, the applicants respectfully submit that claim 17 is allowable over the cited references.

D. Rejection of Claim 19

Because claim 19 depends on claim 17, it is likewise allowable. The recitation of additional limitations in it provides further grounds for their patentability.

E. Rejection of Claim 20

Because claim 20 depends on claim 1, it is likewise allowable. The recitation of additional limitations in it provides further grounds for its patentability.

F. Rejection of Claim 21

21. An apparatus comprising:
a memory; and
at least one processor, coupled to the memory, operative to:
receive a proposed password from a user;
perform, by a search engine tool, an Internet search based on one or more keywords derived from the proposed password; and
reject the proposed password based on the number of web pages retrieved by the search engine tool that contain both:
(i) the proposed password and
(ii) a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords;
wherein the proposed password is rejected when the number of web pages retrieved by the search engine tool, that contain both the proposed password and the string, exceeds a threshold; and
wherein the threshold is greater than one.
(*emphasis supplied*)

Neither P-Synch nor Eitel or Wong teach or suggest, alone or in combination, what claim 1 recites, namely:

(1) "performing an Internet search for a keyword that is derived from a password,"
and

(2) "rejecting the proposed password based on the number of web pages that contain both :(i)the proposed password and (ii)a string that is based on a rule for the selection of passwords."

For the reasons discussed with respect to claim 1, the applicants submit that the cited references fail to disclose or suggest the performance of an Internet search for a keyword that is derived from a proposed password.

Moreover, the applicants reiterate, that claim 21 recites "rejecting a password based on the number of web pages." In other words, according to claim 21, there is a causal relationship between **(1)** web page(s) containing the proposed password and the other string and **(2)** the rejection of the proposed password.

Such causal relationship does not exist in Wong and the other references.

For these reasons and for all other reasons disclosed with respect to claim 1, the applicants respectfully submit that claim 21 is allowable over the cited references.

G. Rejection of Claims 22-26

Because claims 22-26 depend on claim 21, they are likewise allowable. The recitation of additional limitations in them provides further grounds for their patentability.

H. Rejection of Claim 27

For the same reasons as for claims 1 and 21, the applicants respectfully submit that claim 27 is allowable over the cited prior art.

Ground 2: 37 C.F.R. 1.75 Objection to Claims 17 and 19

Claims 17 and 19 were objected under 37 C.F.R. 1.75 as being substantial duplicates of claim 1. Specifically, the Examiner stated that should claim 1 be found allowable, claims 17 and 19 will be objected to under 37 C.F.R. 1.175.

Because, at present, claim 1 stands rejected, the provisional objection to claims 17 and 19 is not ripe for review.

CONCLUSION

The applicants have demonstrated that the logic underlying the Office's rejection is untenable, and, therefore, that the rejection is not sustainable. For this reason, the applicants respectfully request the Board of Appeals to reverse the decision of the Examiner as provided for in 37 C.F.R. 41.50(a).

Respectfully,
Amit Bagga

By /Kiril Dimov/
Kiril Dimov
Reg. No. 60490
732-578-0103 x215

DeMont & Breyer, L.L.C.
100 Commons Way, Ste. 250
Holmdel, NJ 07733
United States of America

Evidence Appendix

There is no evidence submitted pursuant to 37 CFR §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132.

The applicants, however, submit three evidence exhibits to disprove a factual assertion that was made by the Examiner in the pending *Final Rejection*:

Exhibit #1 — a print-out of a first search results page produced by Google.com. Exhibit #1 was entered in the record by the Examiner on 11/22/2010.

Exhibit #2 — a copy of the first document identified in the first search results page. Exhibit #2 was entered in the record by the Examiner on 11/22/2010.

Exhibit #3 — a copy of the second document identified in the first search results page. Exhibit #3 was entered in the record by the Examiner on 11/22/2010.

Exhibit #4 — a print-out of a second search results page produced by Google.com.

Exhibit #5 — a copy of the first document identified in the second search results page

Exhibit #6 — a copy of the second document identified in the second search results page.

Exhibit #7 — a print-out of a third search results page produced by Google.com.

Exhibit #8 — a copy of the first document identified in the third search results page

Exhibit #9 — a copy of the second document identified in the third search results page.

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w@icr#t1 David

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WICR FM Radio 887 University of Indiana WICR-88.7 FM broadcasts from PT E/2

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http://www.almusic.com/glam/dfr-magazine/10-afrique/ike-T1. "Iron Madder

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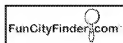
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WICR-88.7 FM Independent Student Indianapolis Radio Station

by [Mark Cline](#)in [News](#)

WICR-88.7 FM broadcasts from the campus of our very own [University of Indianapolis](#). The Indianapolis radio station, which is run in large part by the tireless efforts of both students and faculty, draws some help from The Fine Arts Society of Indianapolis and other independent producers. While this is a fully operational radio station, WICR is first and foremost a hands-on educational tool for the future of [Indianapolis](#) radio. The independent Indianapolis radio station offers an exciting way for U of Indy students to gain the skills they will

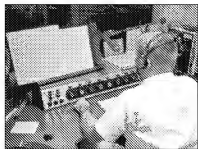
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Exhibit 3

need in their broadcasting careers. No matter if those future jobs will be behind-the scenes as a station manager or producer, or an on air personality bringing the latest in news and [events in Indianapolis](#) to the people, 88.7 FM is there to show them how.



Although the station is now known as "The Diamond," their beginnings were a bit less dazzling. The WCIR Indianapolis radio station could first be heard on the FM dial in 1962 with a not so massive ten watts of power. You don't need to have worked at **WCIR-88.7 FM** to know that ten watts does not go too far. Their original programming had a focus on jazz and an early version of rock music. Fifteen years later 88.7 Fm started playing classical music during rush hour, then known as drive time. In 1982 the station had proven its worth among the many competing Indianapolis radio stations, and was granted an increase in their radiated power to 2,500 watts, a big increase to say the least. They were not content with the newly increased power, WCIR wanted to run with the big boys of the [Indianapolis media](#). Again their radiated power was increased, this time to 5,000 watts, which qualified them as a Class B licensed non-commercial Indianapolis local radio station. While this alone is an impressive wattage, "The Diamond" has some extra help. 88.7 FM broadcasts from a 1,000 foot antenna located in [downtown Indianapolis](#), which in effect makes their radio wave coverage area equal to that of a 30,000 watt FM station. Not bad for a bunch of students and their teachers.

In the years since then, **WCIR-88.7 FM** has moved its broadcasting studio several different times to accommodate the educational needs of its student operators. In 2005 all of their moving boxes and packaging tape was made obsolete. This marks the year that WCIR took up residency in its very own state of the art facilities in Esch Hall, located on the University's campus. The brand new digs are outfitted with five production studios, separate talk and Indianapolis news studios and an on air studio. From the station's very beginning, they have focused on always working in accordance with the public interest of the Indianapolis community. Today they provide listeners with a play list consisting mostly of Jazz, with cuts from brand albums everyday at noon. Their programming is a great example of the diversity offered to the lovers of [music in Indianapolis](#). Just one of the many examples of what makes [Indianapolis culture](#) so great.

WCIR-88.7 FM

University of Indianapolis
1400 E Hanna Ave
Indianapolis, IN 46227
317.788.3280

If you want to find out the latest news about "The Diamond" visit their [website](#) today.

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Charles Washington [November 11, 2009 at 5:22 pm](#)

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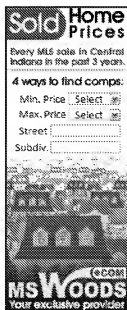
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[7/24/05] Ole Drews Jensen: RE: WIC-T1 crossover? [7/24/05] Cisco Nuts ...

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comp.com.sys.cisco

Re: Connecting (2) WIC-1DSU-T1 WIC T1, Doug McIntyre ... Markus Marquardt: NATING

just a small range of addresses on ASA 5505, David Kerber ...

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Problem with Cisco 1750 routers - Ars Technica OpenForum

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We have two Cisco 1750 routers connected via Wic-T1 expansio cards ... you have any

questions or if things appear to be ok. Regards, David ...

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www.fairwindslee.com/hardware.htm - Cached - Similar

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t1networkcity.net/ftp/kohel.php?year=2003 - Cached

Showing results for "wicr#t1" "david". Search instead for the original terms: "wicr#t1" "david"

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Discussions

This Question is Not Answered

213 Views 3 Replies Last post: Feb 14, 2007 8:06 AM by thomas.c.wright

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2 posts since Feb 13, 2007

Feb 13, 2007 3:06 PM

Cisco 1721 and WIC-1DSU-T1-V2 configuration

I just purchased a refurbished Cisco 1721 router with a WIC-1DSU-T1-V2. I was able to connect to the console via serial and performed the initial setup for Ethernet0; however, I do not know where to begin to setup the WIC, and I don't want to pay for someone else to configure it if I can get the information here. My ISP gave me the following information (I am hiding the IP's for security reasons):

IP Address Allocation: aaa.aaa.aaa.aaa/28
WAN-Sub: bbb.bbb.bbb.bbb/30
Network IP: ccc.ccc.ccc.ccc
Broadcast IP: ddd.ddd.ddd.ddd
Subnet mask: 255.255.255.240
Available IP addresses: eee.eee.eee.eee
Gateway IP (Router Address): fff.fff.fff.fff

The dmrc will not be extended to my server room until the end of the week.

My question is, once I plug the dmrc into the WIC, will the router automatically pull the information from the ISP? Or will I need to manually configure the WIC? If so, I would appreciate quick setup steps.

Average Rating: 0 (0 Votes)

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Do you see the serial module when you ... (Rating: 0) - Feb 13, 2007 5:26 PM by davidmroun

Hi David, Thank you for your ... (Rating: 0) - Feb 14, 2007 8:06 AM by thomas.c.wright

Hi Thomas, You must know the ... (Rating: 0) - Feb 15, 2007 7:30 PM by mducc10

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Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 6

cisco

Thread Date Find

RE: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095]

Cisco Nuts

Thu, 25 Oct 2001 14:05:45 -0700

Just use a regular console cable. That will work!!

>From: "Ole Drews Jensen"
>Reply-To: "Ole Drews Jensen"
>To:
>Subject: RE: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095]
>Date: Thu, 25 Oct 2001 16:04:18 -0400

>
>Well, as a "B" guy, I use those colors.
>
>568A is for sissies.

>
> :-)

>Ole

>

>-----
> Ole Drews Jensen
> Systems Network Manager
> CCNP, MCSE, MCP+I
> RWR Enterprises, Inc.
>

> <http://www.PowerChief.com>

>-----
> NEED A JOB ???

> <http://www.oledraws.com/job>

>-----Original Message-----

>From: MADMAN [mailto:]
>Sent: Thursday, October 25, 2001 2:57 PM
>To: Ole Drews Jensen
>Cc:
>Subject: Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095]

>

>

> Well it's not even that simple, there are different standards defining
>the pairs, 568A and 568B so your color code might not make sense
>depending on the standard being used if used at all so I still like my
>answer :)

>

> Dave

>

>Ole Drews Jensen wrote:

>

>> Assuming that your WIC's has build-in CSU/DSU and therefore the jack is
>> RJ45, if you're used to doing CAT5 cabling, you can remember this by the
>> colors too:

>>

>> 56K Crossover:

>>

>> Use Orange and Brown wires and cross them at the other end.

>>

>> T1 Crossover:

>>

>> Use Orange and Blue wires and cross them at the other end.

>>

>> Ole

>>

>>

>>-----
>> Ole Drews Jensen
>> Systems Network Manager

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 6

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 6

```
>> CCNP, MCSE, MCP+I
>> FWR Enterprises, Inc.
>> [EMAIL PROTECTED]
>>
>> http://www.PounderChief.com
>>
>> NEED A JOB ???
>> http://www.cledrews.com/job
>>
>> -----Original Message-----
>> From: MADMAN [mailto:[EMAIL PROTECTED]]
>> Sent: Thursday, October 25, 2001 9:27 AM
>> To: [EMAIL PROTECTED]
>> Subject: Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095]
>>
>> This was recently beaten to death but...
>>
>>      56K      T1
>>
>> 1 - 7      1 - 4
>> 2 - 8      2 - 5
>> 7 - 1      4 - 1
>> 8 - 2      5 - 2
>>
>> Dave
>>
>> "Gibb, Jake" wrote:
>>
>> >> Is it possible to take a WIC-T1 card used in a Cisco 1600 and somehow
>> >> make a crossover cable to connect to another 1600 with a WIC-T1
>> >> simulating a serial link (PPP, Frame-Relay, etc.)
>> >>
>> >> -Jake
>> >>
>> >> David Madland
>> >> Sr. Network Engineer
>> >> CCIE# 2016
>> >> Qwest Communications Int. Inc.
>> >> [EMAIL PROTECTED]
>> >> 612-664-3367
>> >>
>> >> "Emotion should reflect reason not guide it"
>> >>
>> >> David Madland
>> >> Sr. Network Engineer
>> >> CCIE# 2016
>> >> Qwest Communications Int. Inc.
>> >> [EMAIL PROTECTED]
>> >> 612-664-3367
>> >>
>> >> "Emotion should reflect reason not guide it"
```

Get your FREE download of MSN Explorer at <http://explorer.msn.com/intl.asp>

Message Posted at:
<http://www.groupstudy.com/form/read.php?f=704=24157&t=24095>

FAQ, list archives, and subscription info: <http://www.groupstudy.com/list/0.sco.html>
 Report misconduct and Nondisclosure violations to

WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Gibb, Jake
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Dennis
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Chris Theiss
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Gibb, Jake
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Kane, Christopher A.
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] MADMAN
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Angel Leiva
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Ole Drews Jensen
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] MADMAN
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Ole Drews Jensen
 Re: WIC-T1 crossover? [7:24095] Cisco Nuts

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 6

Reply via email to

Cisco Nuts

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 6

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 7

Web Images Videos Maps News Shopping Gmail more

Web History Search settings Sign in

Google

"pAsSwOrD" David

About 425,000 results (0.29 seconds)

X Search

Refresh search

Everything

Images

Videos

More

Philadelphia, PA

Change location

Show search tools

Videos for "pAsSwOrD" David



Super Password - David @

Super Password 13

6 min · Mar 13, 2010

Uploaded by jennings861

youtube.com



Password David Summers da

a Ann Milin la

4 min · Jun 1, 2010

Uploaded by cuatro

youtube.com

Password Protect a Directory Using Jwaccess - David Walsh

Apr 18, 2008 ... Protecting files on your website from unauthorized users can be very important. Even more important is the method by which you accomplish ...
[davidwalsh.name/password-protect-directory-using-jwaccess](#) - Cached - Similar

WiseGuys Presale Password: David Garrett in Miami, FL - presale

Sep 2, 2010 ... WiseGuys Presale Password: David Garrett in Miami, FL - presale password lets you buy your tickets early.
[www.ticketcity.com/2010/09/02/david-garrett-in-miami-fl-presale.html](#) - Cached

David a Password | Facebook

Welcome to a Facebook Page about David a Password. Join Facebook to start connecting with David a Password.
[www.facebook.com/pages/David-a-Password/72821194363](#) - Cached

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[www.beygiles.com/p/password-david-bowie-greatest-hits](#) - Cached

Venue Presale password David Sedars in Pabst Theater, Milwaukee

Venue Presale password David Sedars in Pabst Theater, Milwaukee, WI Presale Tickets goes on sale at 10 AM at Ticketmaster.
[www.gangsthatown.com/venue-presale-password-david-sedars-in-pabst-theater-milwaukee.html](#) - Cached

David Ghedin's Blog: Tomcat Manager Password

Ju 18, 2010 ... We added the role 'manager', and then created the username 'david' with password 'BlogSpot' and assigned the user to manager role ...
[davidghedin.blogspot.com/2010/07/tomcat-manager-password.html](#) - Cached

Hacker David Kernell, Who Cracked Sarah Palin's Yahoo Email

Apr 30, 2010 ... David Kernell was acquitted of wire fraud but convicted ... Password: Confirm. To report an error on this story, notify our editors ...
[www.newser.com/story/1.../palin-hacker-found-guilty-on-2-counts.html](#) - Cached

Outlook 2007 prompting for password since migration - David

3 posts · 2 authors · Last post: May 6
 David Overton's web site to discuss computer solutions specific to ISVs and Small Businesses. Focusing on technology around the Microsoft ...
[ukabaguy.com/forum/pa272813831.aspx](#) - Cached

Don't Forget the Document Password! - David LeBlanc's Web Log

Apr 2, 2007 ... Word 2007 and Excel 2007 use an industry-strength AES encryption algorithm that makes password search speed slow: 20-100 passwords per ...
[blogs.msn.com/.../david.../dont-forget-the-document-password.aspx](#) - Cached

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Password Protect a Directory Using .htaccess

Share!

Protecting files on your website from unauthorized users can be very important. Even more important is the method by which you accomplish this task. You could use PHP to listen for login authorization information on each page, but that doesn't protect your images, documents, and other media, does it? That's why I've found the `.htaccess` method of protecting files and directories the most reliable. Oh, and it's easy too!

The system requires two files — the `.htaccess` file and `.htpasswd` file.

The .htaccess Code

```
1 AuthType Basic
2 AuthName "Protect Me! Basic"
3 AuthUserFile /home/davidwalsh/httpd/protect-me-dir/.htpasswd
4 require valid-user
```

The above code protects a directory called "protect-me-dir" at root level. The "AuthUserFile" value is always specific to your hosting configuration. If you don't know what the value should be, do a `phpinfo()` and find the `DOCUMENT_ROOT` value.

The .htpasswd Code

```
1 davidwalsh:daWHzDLB3Q
2 rodstewart:roFuLLKz8ws
3 caseexpert:cammg.M8T5no
```

The `.htpasswd` file contains the usernames and passwords of allowed users. One per line. The passwords are MD5'd for security purposes.

To generate encrypted passwords for your `.htpasswd` file, you can use my [htaccess password generator](http://davidwalsh.name/htaccess-username-password-generator) (<http://davidwalsh.name/htaccess-username-password-generator>).



Discussion



mark (<http://www.marksanborn.net>)

April 18, 2008 @ 8:44 am

I am going to go out on a limb here and say that you are a rod stewart fan. :)

Btw, you can store sensitive documents in a folder that isn't browsable by Apache and have php authenticate it before the user can download. I wrote an article about that on my blog.



david (<http://davidwalsh.name>)

April 18, 2008 @ 10:31 am

@Mark: Share the link!

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 8



From the Apache documentation:

Security

Make sure that the AuthUserFile is stored outside the document tree of the web-server. Do not put it in the directory that it protects. Otherwise, clients may be able to download the AuthUserFile.

In your example, I would suggest moving .htpasswd to something like /home/davidwalsh/protect-me-dir.htpasswd.



mark (<http://www.marksanborn.net>)

April 18, 2008 @ 11:07 am

Well I didn't want to be the guy that posts his links every where :) so I just mentioned it, but since it is relevant here you go.

<http://www.marksanborn.net/php/download-files-through-authentication/> (<http://www.marksanborn.net/php/download-files-through-authentication/>)



david (<http://davidwalsh.name>)

April 18, 2008 @ 11:14 am

@JP: Good tip!



dr. dohn doe

November 19, 2008 @ 9:55 pm

How do I set the password to access a specific website?



paul

December 10, 2008 @ 9:49 am

Hello, I am very new at this and honestly need to know exactly how to do this. Do you know a step by step process. I do not want to upload into my website until I have tested it on my local machine

Scenario, I have an HTML file that I open within a folder, however I want to simply require a password before can view it. Nothing really critical, just want to keep the masses out.

If I put the .htaccess file in that directly, and the .htpasswd in the same directory, how will that keep me from accessing the html file. when that is what I need to click on to test. am I missing something here? Does the index.html on the server automatically look for this password file?

Anything would be great. or maybe you could direct me to a fully laid out example

Thank you for your time

Paul



simon (<http://www.simondaintly.co.uk>)

December 14, 2008 @ 7:34 am

Hi David,

Really like this nifty little feature – but unfortunately everything seems to work fine except that the password is not accepted. I have tried several alternatives – all with the same result. Any tips on what I need to check will be much appreciated!

Cheers

Simon



levana

June 2, 2009 @ 12:11 pm

Hi,

I did this and I think my path was incorrect. However, when I try to do the PHP info, it is requiring a password—which I can't do because my path is wrong. How do I remove the .htaccess and .htpassword from my site to fix them? They are not showing up as files in the directory.

Thanks,

Levana

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 8

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 8

 davidwalsh

I figured it out—just in case anyone reads this: you have to set your FTP client to "show hidden files."



aaron

July 5, 2009 @ 1:53 pm

Hello,

Thanks for this great tip.

However, I'm encountering a rather strange problem. I have uploaded the files as directed and ensured the path to my .htpasswd file is correct by obtaining it the DOCUMENT_ROOT line of the phpinfo() output.

The problem is that I'm able to enter an incorrect password and my browser will still advance me to my site.

Any suggestions on what's going on here?

Thanks very much.



aaron

July 5, 2009 @ 6:08 pm

Hello,

I'd like to password protect my site, but am running into a strange problem. Incorrect passwords will still let me advance to my site. Can you help solve this problem?

Thank you very much.



mark antony

July 14, 2009 @ 1:10 am

How do I able to protect and organize the files in directory?

eljane (<http://yahoo.com>)

July 14, 2009 @ 1:14 am

how do I able to protect and organize the files in directory?

jeff reese (<http://www.reesecomputerservices.com>)

July 30, 2009 @ 10:48 am

I have used your your info above and it works well. Thank you. How do I prevent the password from being cached or held in cookies? When I log into the web browser it has the info and logs right in.

Thank you, Jeff

eric (<http://www.momentumdesign.ca>)

November 3, 2009 @ 4:48 pm

@Simon: I have the same issue.



zachary

February 18, 2010 @ 10:11 pm

can this crash the apache server? or depending on the server settings a failed access (3+tries) denies you acces to the ENTIRE server??. using this on a server that i get access to host webpages. but don't know the intricate security settings of the server? it connects slowly when it works, and if the wrong password denies me for x period of time. from any site that the server hosts. not just my section!! any able to explain this?

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 8


Hi,

I am a new to this and am confused. I am trying to figure out how come I can't get the username/password to work.


I created the two files .htaccess and put it in the main directory of the site where the index file is, then I created the .htpasswd file and put it in the schedules dir off the main directory so the address is <http://www.trytobosa.org/schedules/default.html> (<http://www.trytobosa.org/schedules/default.html>) (it is all bogus right now while I am creating it) I put a bogus UN/PW idunno/duunno well I used your htpasswd Username & Password Generator and came up with the .htpasswd file as idunno:ideLMDeqo7cnE but it wont work... can you please help me? Am I doing something wrong? it thinks I have the wrong UN/PW

 cj [<http://www.trytobosa.org>] July 30, 2010 @ 5:40 am

I just tried it again in firefox, google chrome and ie and none of them work. I guess I will have to wait for a hero to come to my rescue!

 cj [<http://www.trytobosa.org>] July 30, 2010 @ 6:05 am

Ok, sorry for posting again but I had to change the directory where the .htaccess is because it just blocked me out of the complete tobosa website. If I put the .htaccess file in the root directory it will block me out of the root directory where the index file is. So I put changed the directory to <http://www.trytobosa.org/schedules/home/protect/default.html> (<http://www.trytobosa.org/schedules/home/protect/default.html>) and put the .htaccess in the /home and the .htpasswd file in the /protect along with the default.html file where I have the bogus schedule page. Man, this is hard. Sorry I am such a bug! I just had to change the site before someone tried to view the website and was blocked out... eeeek!

 rupert davenport [<http://automated-forex-system-trading-review.com>] October 3, 2010 @ 5:45 pm

I take it that this only protects a directory and not a specific folder?



David Walsh

I am a 27 year old Web Developer and MooTools, Dojo, and jQuery JavaScript Consultant working from Madison, Wisconsin. I am a Software Engineer for SitePer [<http://siteper.com>], the prestigious JavaScript development shop.

Webmasters need not apply.

MooTools (ftw)

I am also a Core Developer [<http://mootools.net/developers/>] for the MooTools JavaScript Framework [<http://mootools.net/>], the most flexible, functional JavaScript Framework available. Follow @MooTools [<http://twitter.com/mootools>] and download the latest build [<http://mootools.net/download/>] to show your support for the framework!

The Blog (lab)

This blog is targeted toward all levels of web designers and developers. All web topics are discussed, including CSS [tutorials.tutorialz.com/], JavaScript [tutorials.tutorialz.com/] (MooTools [tutorials.tutorialz.com/], Dojo [tutorials.tutorialz.com/], and jQuery [tutorials.tutorialz.com/]), HTML5 [tutorials.tutorialz.com/], PHP [tutorials.tutorialz.com/], and so.

Static (pages)

About Me [<http://about-david-walsh/>] Advertise [<http://advertise/>] Chat [<http://chat/>] Contact Me [<http://contact/>] Demos [<http://demos/>] GitHub [<http://github.com/dawwag/>] Moo Plugins [<http://moo-plugins/>] Network [<http://network/>] Post Archive [<http://post-archive/>] Web Tools [<http://web-development-tools/>]

Profiles (stalker)

Facebook [<http://facebook.com/davidwalsh83/>] Forge [<http://mootools.net/forge/profile/davidwalsh/>] GitHub [<http://github.com/dawwag/>] Linked in [<http://linkedin.com/in/davidjameswalsh/>] Twitter [<http://twitter.com/davidwalshblog/>]

Interviews & Mentions (ego)

CSS Tricks [<http://css-tricks.com/five-questions-with-david-walsh/>] The FaceOff Show [<http://faceoffshow.com/2010/06/30/episode-23-david-walsh/>] Query Podcast [<http://blog.jquery.com/2010/02/26/the-official-jquery-podcast-episode-13-david-walsh/>] NetTuts [<http://net.tutsplus.com/articles/interviews/an-interview-with-david-walsh/>]

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Popular Science [<http://www.popsci.com/gadgets/articles/2010-03/tesla-excruciatingly-slow-death-intermittent-explosion>]

DiggNation [<http://revision2.com/diggnation/2008-03-15/diggnation/>]

Smashing Magazine [<http://www.smashingmagazine.com/2008/07/28/mootools-tutorial-and-resources-round-up/>]

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© 2007 - 2010 David Walsh, <http://davidwalsh.name/>. Powered by the remarkable Mootools JavaScript Framework, <http://mootools.net/>.

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 9

WiseGuys Presale Password Information - We Know Presales

Free Presale Passwords and Fanclub pre-sale details. Our blog is updated every day with the very best presale information you can find online. With a whopping 29,000 subscribers - We ARE the most well subscribed Presale Password site online. Subscribe today and don't miss another presale!

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Exhibit 9

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Exhibit 9

CODES ADDED ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 02, 2010

David Garrett in Miami, FL - presale password

The David Garrett pre-sale password

has been added: For a LIMITED you can buy your very own tickets to David Garrett BEFORE the public. The free presale password for David Garrett's concert in Miami, FL gives access to tickets for a short time. This might be your best chance to see David Garrett perform! Here are all the event details you will need.

David Garrett
Gusman Center for the Performing Arts, Miami, FL
Fri, Feb 25, 2011 07:30 PM

David Garrett Presale
Start: Thu, 09/02/10 10:00 AM EDT
End: Thu, 09/02/10 10:00 PM EDT

David Garrett is a record breaking German American classical violinist and recording artist. When Garrett was four years old, his father bought a violin for his older brother. The young Garrett took an interest and soon learned to play.



YOUR FREE DAVID GARRETT PRESALE CODE:

**CLICK HERE FOR THE DAVID
GARRETT PRESALE CODE**

Is this Presale not working? [Check for more recent David Garrett presale passwords to find the newest one that works.](#)

WISEGUYS TIP: Our free presale toolbar is a FREE tool for ticket buyers and concert fans: Download our community toolbar [here](#).

[Share this Presale Information on Twitter](#)
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at 12:06 PM

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[Wrestlemania XXVII in Atlanta, Ga - presale password](#)

[Ben Ford in city near you - presale code](#)

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Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 9

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Exhibit 9

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Exhibit 9

Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 9

Presale Password and Concert Codes can be hard to find -but not here at WiseGuys! While Ticketmaster sometimes makes finding pre-sale information difficult for fans, we have put this site together to help fans locate pre-sale passwords and passcodes to the hottest shows. This blog is exclusively for presale passwords, prebuy passwords and pre-sale codes. Fancub presale information can also be found for fan-club pre-sales. Don't buy expensive tickets either, we have discount and promotional codes! And of course, the Amex presale password for every event. Just in case you were wondering, we do have a Privacy Policy and Terms of Use.



Application No. 10/815191

Exhibit 9